## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance

—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. if not paid
before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription-and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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year, and no paper discontinued until all arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the Pub-lisher.

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Any person procuring five Subscribers and ng responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 024 cents per square. (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 424 cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the suntk is done, or the payment -coared in the Editor.
All communications addressed to the post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

ROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st July, 1843, to the 30th of June, 1847, inclusive, South Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock P M of the 13th day of Apri., 1843. (to be decided by the Lith day of Aisy.) on the routes and the manner and ime herein specified, viz: IN SOUTS CAROLINA.

3182 From Adam's Run to Edisto Island, 15 miles and back once a week. Leave Adam's Run every Wednesday, at 6

a m, arrive at Edisto Island same day by 11

Leave Edisto Island every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrice at Adam's Run same day by 6

Proposals for semi-weekly or tri-weekly service will be considered.

3183 From Aiken to Trendway's Bridge,
25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Aiken every Thursday at 5 a m. arrice at Trendway's Bridge same day by 12 m. Leave Treadway's Bridge every Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Aiken same day by 8 p m. 3184 From Conwaysborough to Fair Bluff,

N C. 45 miles and back, oure a week. Leaze Conwaysborough every Monday at 5 a marrice at Fair Bluff same day by 8p m. arribe at Conwaysborough same day by 8 p m. 3185 From Crowder's Creek, N C, by Beth-

el, to Yorkville, S C., 15 miles and back, once Leave Growder's Creek every Wednesday at 6a m; arrive at Yorkville same day by 11 a

Leave Yorkville every Wednesday at 1 p m; arrice at Crowder's Creek same dag by 6 p m. 3196 From Greenville c h, by Miller's, Dookman's, Casheille, Woodruff's Van Patten's, William Goldsmith, jr's, and Dr. Austin's, to Greenville c h, equal to 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leare Greensille erery Friday at G a m : arrive at Greenville next day by 6 p m. 3187 From Hurricane to Hancockville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hurricane erery Friday at 5 a m; ar rive at Hancockville same day by 11 a m. Leave Hancockville every Friday at 2 p m; arrive at Hurricane same day by 8 p m.
3188 From Lincolnton, N C, by Long Creek

Shools, Falls, and Crowder's Creek, to Yorkville, s c. 37 1-2 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 5 m; arrive at Yorknille same day by 6 p m. Leave Yorkville every Thursday at 5 a m; rire at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m.
3189 From Marion c h by Britton's Neck,

to conwaysboro' 40 miles and back, once a Leave Marion c h every Sunday at 5 a m; ar-

rice at conwaysboro' same day by 7 p m.

Leave conwaysboro' erery Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Marion c h same day by 7 p m. 3190 From Traveller's Rest to Pumpkin town, 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave Traveller's Rest every Wednesday at 84 m; arrive at l'umpkintown same day by 1

Leare Pumpkintown erery Wednesday at 2 p m; arrive at Traveller's Rest same dag by

3191 From Winnsborough, by Grayden's, to Rocky Mount, 25 miles and back, once a Leave Winnsberough every Thursday at 8 a

m; arrive at Rocky Mount same day by 4 p in.

Leave Rocky Mount every Friday at 8 am; arrive at Winnsborough same day by 4 p m. NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no!

particular time is specified. 2. Post Office blanks, mail bags, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines

admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency

of the failure and the importance of the mail. 4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of i., for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation loss, or injury; not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exact-

ed equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Posts of Getern way amul the contract for repeated failures; for violeting the Post Office lave: for hisobeging the instinc-

tion of the Department of reforing to dis-enarge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid. 6. The Postmaster General magalter the con

tract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a prorata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the addition service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefere it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dis. pensed with.

7. The payments will be made through draits on post offices or otherwise, after the ex-piration of each quarter, say in February, May,

August, and November.

8. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than

is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to precent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or pe any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time, to-wit: the 13th April next at 3 p m, or without the guar-antee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot than are to be voted for. be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not edjudged to be extraragant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no mere running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads -But beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will precent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extraragance; and where a bid contains any of the above al-terations, their disadrantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one reute for bid in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name

of each member of the firm, where a company offers, 'tould be distinctly stated.

14. A he following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, of other equally sat-isfactory testimental, to be a man of property, and able-to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each

"The undersigned — guaranties that
if his bid for carrying the mail from
be accepted by the Postmaster Genral, — shall enter into an obligation prior

o the 1st day of Juty next, with good and suf-icient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Daled \_\_\_\_\_" 15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-eral, with "Mail Proposals in the State of " written on the face of the letter; and 6 statutes, p. 94.] should be desputched in time to be received by before the 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, p.m. 20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

Post Office Department, January 7, 1843.

C. A. WICKLIFFE. January 18, 1843 12w 51

Election Notice for Mem-

bers of Congress.

N pursuance of a Proclamation, by his Excellency JAMES H. HAMMOND, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, the Managers of Election for Edgefield District, wi'l open the poils for the purpose of receiving the votes of the citizens to elect a Member of Congress, to represent the Congressional District composed of the united Districts of Edgefield, Ablaville, Newberry, and Lexington, on the third Monday in February, and the day follow-

MANAGERS: At Edgefield Court House: Two days -E. B. Pressly, S. F. Goode, William P.

Longmire's : Two days-Wiley Harrion, Hugh M. Quarles, Josiah Perrin. Collier's: Two days-G. Garrett, and William Prescoat, vice J. D. Hammono, and Thomas Garrett and John Adams.

Cherokee Ponds: Two days-S. W. Garner, Joel Curry, and Daniel Shaw. Pine House: Two days-Benjamin Bettis. B. Hatcher, Aquilla Miles.

Christie's : Two days-Rich. M. White, J. S. Pope, William May. Dunton's : Two days-R. P. Brunson, John Hill, H. Durton.

Sheppard's: Two days-Elias Lagroon, E. Medsoe, Sherley Cook. The Ridge: Two days-M. Watson.

Lewis Holmes, William Coleman. Smylic's: Two days-S. Nicholson, jr. D. Strother, William Dean. Hamburg: Two days-R. Anderson,

B. F. Gonedy, M. R. Smith. Mount Willing: Two days-John Jenings, vice Adam Minick., M. Etheredge.

Stophon Oliver. Richardson's: Two days-J. Richard-

son, J. Neall, L. Bland. Coleman's: 'Two days-Hardy Boulware, G. Yarberough, E. P. Abney.

Parks': Two days-Richard Hardy, Atticus Tucker, Wm. Perks. Perry's: Two days-A. K. Able, vice

M. F. Pope, Daniel Denny, A. Nicholson. Moore's: Two days-Anderson Turner, Thos Payne, Joseph Rushton. Moseley's: Two days-J. S. Harrison,

Jacob Miller, J. S. Shadrack.

Alien's: Two days - A. T. Konard, Simenn Matthews, A. Turnor, Pow. Il's: Two days - Charles

D. G. Walker, J. Hightower. Long's: Two days-John W. Lee, Jacob Long, jr., James Cameron.

Nail's : [Two days-G. W. B. Will- idence required by the Constitution in a his motion the further consideration of the meet me-grasps both hands, swells, redlams, A. A. Simkins, Henry Cox. Red Hill : Two days-Lewis Collins, ohn B. Holmes, and E. McDaniel.

Dorne, jr., Alfred May.
Randall's: Two days-R. W. Matthews, Colin Rhodes, W. R. Swearingen. H. Boulware's: Two days-John Lott,

Dorne's: Two days-John F. May, J.

Jesse Gomillion, James Edson, jr.

Votes to be counted on Wednesday following, at Edgefield Court House, and declare the election.

Resolved, 1st. That the Managers of

Elections are requested to pay special at-tention to the following portions of the law

relating to Elections.

1st. The names of Voters to be registered, written as they vote, and the list pre-served, [A. A. 1716, 2d Statutes p 684.] 2nd. If two or more tickets be found rolled up together, or more names be found written on any ticket, than ought to be voted for, all such tickets not to be counted [A. A. 1716, 2nd Statutes, p. 684, 3d statutes. p. 136.].

No voter shall be allowed to put in mon than a single ballot, or piece of paper, in the same hor or ressel; but a ticket is to be counted, though it contain fewer names

3d. If any manager shall knowingly receive an illegal vote, or shall refuse to admit legal rotes, or shall neglect or refuse to astend to the election, or shall count the ballots before the proper time, or at any other than the proper place, he shall be liable to penalties. [A. A. 1716, 2d sta-tutes, p. 689; and A. A. 1721, 3d statutes, p. 128; and A. A. 1759, 4 statutes, p. 138; and A. A., 2759, 4 statutes, p. 100.]

4th. Managers are authorised to administer oaths, and examine witnesses; to maintain order and regularity at the polls; and by order in writing, (directed to sheriff, constable, or special deputy.) to commit to jai! (for one day,) any person who refuses to obey the lawful commands of the managers, or who shall disturb their proceedings. [A. A. 1831, 6 statutes, p.

5th. If any person refuse to take the proper oath, or the managers shall be otherwise satisfied that he is not qualified, his vote shall be rejected. [A. A. 1831, 6th | vers statutes, p. 443.]

The manager, entitled to vote may'c offering to vote. [A. p. 443.

6th. Managers are ceach other. [A. A. .

Or they may be awaray authorised to administer an oath.
7th. In case of death, removal from the District, or refusal to serve, of any mana-

ger, a majority of the delegation are authorised and required to fill up the vacancy by appointment in writing. [A. A. 1818,

Sin. Polis to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M., (with convenient intervals.) The box, vessel, or bag, to be sealed up when the polls are closed, and not to be opened except to receive votes on the second day, and to count the votes at the regular time and place. [A. A. 1721, 3 statutes, p. 136.]

Resolved, 2nd. That the managers of election, prior to their proceeding to the elections, do take the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, or one of the managers of election, to-wit : "That they will faithfully and impartially conduct and attend to the foregoing elections, agreeably to the Constitution of the State

South Carolina, and the laws thereof." Resolved, 3rd. That in future no person qualified to vote for members of each branch of the Legislature shall be permitted to vote in more than one Election Distriet or Parish : and the managers of elections throughort the State, are hereby required and directed, if they think proper, (or on the application of any elector preseut,) to administer to any person or persons offering to vote, the following onth: "I. A. B., do solemuly swear, for affirm, as the case may be.) that I have not, at this general election for members of the Legislature, voted in this or any other District or Parish, and that I am constitutionally qualified to vote-so help me God." And if any person or persons, required as aforesaid, to take said oath or affirmation, shall refuse to do so, then the managers in their respective Election Districts or Parishes, shall be and they are hereby required and enjoined to refuse such vote or votes; and in case the managers shall refase to require the oath as aforesaid, when demanded, they shall be liable to all the paius and penalties they would be liable and subject to for neglecting any other duties required by them as managers of elections for either branch of the Legislature. Reselved, 4th. That the Act altering the 4th Section of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, be herewith published, to-wit : "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, (panpers and uoncommissioned officers and privates of the Army of the United States excepted.) be-

property residence.

Resolved, 5th. That the two years res-

second time, and after some discussion postponed: to take up the Oregon Bill, the order of the day. ing a citizen of this State, and having re-Mr. Berrien spoke in opposition to the sided therein two years previous to the day Bill. He agreed with Mr. Calhoun in his of Election, and who has a freehold of objection to one of the provisions as violafifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which ting existing treaties with England; and he has been legally seized and possessed at agreed also with most of Mr. McDuffie's least six months before such election, or objections, except that he thought Mr. not having any such freehold or town lot, McD. under-valued the advantages to be hath been resident in the election district, derived from the occupation and settlein which he offers to give his vote, before ment of the territory, and its importance to the election six months, shall have a right our commerce. He thought the objects to vote for a member or members to serve sought by the Bill would be better advauin either branch of the Legislature, for the ced by postponing it. Time and events election district in which he hold such

were working for them. Mr. Archer then took the floor, and on

residence in the election district, are the siz months immediately previous to the election; but if any person has his home in the State, he does not lose the right of residence by temporary absence, with the intention of returning; and if he has his home in the election district, his right to vote is not impaired by a temporary abo'clock.

State, the presence of such person, altho' continued for two years in the State, gives no right prote. The law in reference to the election of members to the Legislature, holds in regard to the election of members of Con-

sence, with the intention of returning; but

if one has his home and family in another

3t Feb I

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.
WASHINGTON, January 25. The Exchequer and Gen. Jackson's

fine is still dragging on in the House, and I suppose you care but little to know who speaks for or against them. It is pretty certain, however, that the former is gaining friends at the North. The latter question really seems to have no point since the Bill in the House, does not imply any censure either towards the old General or

Judge Hall.
The most important event of the day is Mr. McDuffle's speech in the Senate on | ted as follows-year 105, nays 116. the Oregon Bill. The Senate was crowded of course, and although there were no bursts of oratory, the bold vigorous thought of a great mind was manifest throughout his speech. What he was formerly, I can of course, not judge, not having heard of him before: but that you have now a great Senator is beyond all doubt. His articu-lation seems alightly injured, and he stond up behind his chair, but appeared to suffer very little from fatigue. Mr. Calhoun ap-peared to be deeply anxious before he spoke, and as delighted after he was done. Mr. Benton west up to him immediately after he had faished and shook hands with him, and apprared in warm friendly con-versation. Your State has not mistaken divorce of Bauk and State has

this Administration, is probably designed

by providence to teach us what our Go-

vernment is. Thus far, most assuredly,

it does not show that the Executive with-

In Senate.-There was no other procee-

ding of importance in the Senate, except

the resumption of the debate on the Ore-

gon Bill. Mr. Linn, the author of the bill.

addressed the Senate for two hours in re-

ply to the various objections made agains

it, and particularly those of Mr. McDuffie

and Mr. Calhoun. He denied that the

territory in question was worthless, and

made statements to show its value and

importance, and advantages in soil, cli-

mate. fisheries, furs, and for commerce.

and as affording the only harbor and naval

station on our Northwest coast, and the only

inlet and thoroughfare to the interior. I

it was valueless, there was no danger of

provoking war with England by meddling

with it : and as to expense, we could cer-

tainly afford 100,000 for this home object.

if we could afford 600,000 for a squadron

to protect the natives of the African coast,

as we had agreed in the treaty. His remarks were not reported in full in the

Washington papers. When he concluded

House of Representatives .- The Exche-

quer scheme was discussed, Mr. Pendleton

opposing it, and defending the Tippeca-

noes-and Mr. Wise advocating it. and

defending the Tyler-toos. Mr. Atherion.

for the Democrats, summed up the scratch-

ings and clapper-clawings of the belliger-

ent fractions of Whiggery, and showed

that, like the Kilkenny Cats, they had

swallowed each other tail and all, and left

the Independent Treasury unimpeached,

while one fragment of Whiggery rightfully

condemned a Government Bank, and the

other as rightfully denounced the Exche-

quer. The Independent Treasery being

bnoxious to the objections of neither, had

therefore its full vindication, on the testi-

After some words on the question from

Mr. Proffit and Mr. Filmore, the House

In Senate-A Bill to prevent private

expresses on the Mail Routes, and frauds

on the Post Office Revenue was read a

FRIDAY, January 27.

mony of the whole Whig camp.

adjourned.

the Senate adjourned.

Washington, January 26.

out a Congress is very formidable.

voter, are the two years immediately pre- Bill was laid over to Monday; and shortly vious to the election, and the six months afterwards the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives .- A Petition was presented and referred to the Committes of ways and means, from 85 of the leading commercial firms of New York, praying for a reduction of the duty on Pins.

It was resolved that on and after Monday week the House meet each day at 11

A vote was at last taken this day on the ken, the previous question was called, and reported as an amendment, by Mr. Atherton from the minority of the committee: this is as follows:

And that the Committee of Ways and ulating the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public mon- I really believe, agree with the growing eys, in such a manner as shall, as for as sentiment of the people-that his good napossible, substitute provisions of law for ture ought not so to be abused, and he executive discretion in the management of would not allow more to be exacted for the finances; shall prevent the moneys of him than the honor and gratitude he now the people from being used for purposes of enjoys. private speculation and emolument, and shall render the Government independent of the agency and influence of moneyed

Mr. Pickens wished it to be understood that was not a substitute for, but an addition to, the report of the majority of the committee.

The yeas and nays were called for on the amendment; and being ordered, resul-The question then came up on the adop-

tion of the following resolution of the committee of ways and means, viz: Resolved, That the plan of an exchequer presented to Congress by the Secretary

of the Treasury at the last session of Congress, entitled "A bill amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department," ought not to be adopted. And, the roll having been called, the

result was-year 183, nays 19. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, after some remarks by Messrs. Wise, Ingersoll and others; and the House ad-

journed. The above votes show how much the

W ASHINGTON, January 27.

This session of Congress is devoted to

the peculiar business of making or unma-

question, and to bear adversely upon the

in the House and Senate, the fuss about

Gen. Jackson's fine and the exacted cele

brations of the 8th of January, are to re-

lound to the benefit of Gen. Jackson's two

friends. Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Polk of

Independent Treasury, all look to the

same object. Mr. Tyler, in the Exche-

quer-Mr. Clay in a U. S. Bank-Mr.

Van Buren in the Independent Treasury,

are supposed to be travelling up in popular

favor by these respective measures. In

tion seems to be deepening, that no other

man can reform the Government. The

principle of restoration on which Mr. V.

B's, friends put his pretensions, is fatal to

all reform : for if he comes in on this

ground, he will be compelled, forthwith,

to replace every man whom the Whigs

ejected from office. If he is raised up by

fell with him, or he will betray the very

principle on which he is lifted to office

his re-election on such principles, would

indeed be a mandate to him not to reform.

and coupled with his excellent easy tem-

per, no one doubts the mandate will be

fulfilled. For the purposes of reform, an-

other caudidate therefore would be prefer-

erable. Such is the conversation I hear

Every day develope that the Demo-

cratic party will be more and more deci-ded on this question. The people have

not yet spoken out, nor probably thought

on the subject. The first impulse of ev-

ery party, is to go back to the very position

on which they were overthrown. It looks

like a vindication of right. After all, how-

ever, it is only pride, which Pope says, is

"The never failing vice of fools."

To go into a thrashing mill which has al-

ready thrashed us, may be a heroism wor-

thy of Don Quixote himself-but a pru-

on which he has been already condemned

by the voice of the people. He will not

needlessly contend against a prejudice in

the people. He will overlook his own as

well as the mortifications of his party, and

take that man to be our leader, who can

best carry ont the principles of the party.

and will be least obnexious to the people's

But, sir, this letter is altogether wrong.

condemnation.

sometimes in the lobbies of the House.

be must raise all others by it also who

sition of your great Senator.

dens with the retension of his news-explodes. "Seen him sir! seen him-ruined -undone forever .- dead! dead!" .. Who is dead for Heaven's sake?" "Why Van Buren! he is too big for his breechesweighs two hundred-and is of no more use than a tub of butter." Though preferring another to head that party now, you entertain. I know your kind feelings and good will towards the amiable ex-presidentwill be glad therefore, thus to learn, that; Exchequer. After Mr. Filmore had spo- he is in good case-personally and politically well off, and having abundant reason the vote was first taken on the resolution to be satisfied with his present condition and position. It would be a pity for interested friends to push him from his easy and honored retirement, and disturb his ease and endanger his fame for selfish purpo-Means be instructed to bring in a bill reg- ses of their own. If he were let alone, by inferior men and dependants he would,

Miscellaneous.

Lord Morpeth on Slavery .- We give in this day's paper a very curious letter on American slavery, written by Lord Morpeth to an Abolition fanatic in Boston, and first pub lished in an annual in that city.

This letter contains the most curious issue of fanfaronade that we ever read. The application of the term "chivalry," to the Abolition mania, reminds us of the absurd and ludicrous passion among the negroes for the high sounding classical names of Caro, Casar, Pompey, and Napaleon, to designate to many bandy-legged, thick lipped, ignorant niggers. In its original sinification, the spirit of chivalcy was the impulse that liberated lovely maidens from giants and griffins-now a British nobleman, with a ludicrous absurdity on a parallel with negro intellect, classes chivalry among those impulses that would in the long run, end to make the Southern States a second St. Domingo in Borrors, idleness, ignorance ---

a. dancing, singing, and grow-

Lord Morpeth has travelled through England and the United States to little king Presidents. In the Senate, all the purpose, if he cannot make a better dishubbub about the late British Treaty, and the aggressions of Great Britain on the facts, seen in both countries. - N. Y. Her-Oregon Territory, is designed to affect this ald.

## GREEN CROPS. We have frequently recommended the

turning in green crops, but Professor Dane, in his muck manual, says, that "it is the experience of some practical men, that Tennessee. The Exchequer project, and one crop, allowed to perfect itself, and then he opposition to the Exchequer, and the die, where it grew, and then turned in dry, is superior to three turned in green." He then proceeds to give the rationale of the fact, upon scientific principles. Now this may all be correct, and yet, such is our opinion of the learned l'rofessor's abilities, and such is our estimate of the state of agthe mean time, however, the first choice of ricultural science, that we doubt not, if the many, and the second choice of all, for the opposite fact had been stated to him, as it has been to us, that he would have been Presidency-Mr. Calhoun, seems to be noiselessly pushing ahead. The convicequally happy in explaining if on scientific principles. Without using any very hard words, to which very indefinite meanings are attached, we thought, that the green crop, after maturity, at least, contained all the principles that belong to it when dried; although something might be substracted. we did not see how any thing could be added ; but the Professor says, that "green plants ferment-dry plants decay-a large portion escapes in fermentation as gas, and more volatile products are found than during decay. The one is quick consuming fire, the other a slow, mouldering ember, giving off, during all its progress, gases which feed plants and decompose the silicates of soil." We had supposed that these gases envolved in fermentation, valuable in their character, were held and retained by the superiocumbent earth, for the use of growing plants; but that when the crop was permitted to dry on the surface, these properties were evaporated and lost. At any rate, we believe we could find practical men to back us in our facts, and professors to sustain theory with a plenty of scientific terms. But we forbear, because, we see that Professor Dana's theory may lead to a result in practice, that, when convenient, we have often recommended; that is, to permit the crop to cover the land. As a shield from the action of the sun and air, we believe more is gained than is lost by the evaporation. dept statesman will avoid, if he can, issues that converts the green crop into a dry one. -Southern Planter.

The Rev. Mr. Choules in an address on Agricultural subjects, says: -I wish that we cou : create a general passion for Gardening and Horticulture. We want more beauty about our houses- more to attach us to homes. The scenes of our childhood are the memories of our future I am giving you my opinions which are years. Let our dwellings be beautified worth nothing, instead of gossip. I will with plants and flowers. Flowers, are, in give you a piece of news, which I dare the language of a late cultivator, "the playay will induce you to no ion my orner things of childhood, smiling looks to mad Suppose a gentleman fresh from Albany- and grateful ones to, and the ornaments of he sees me-quickens his walk, runs to the grave; they raise us to God."